

Routes to tour in Germany

The Nibelungen Route



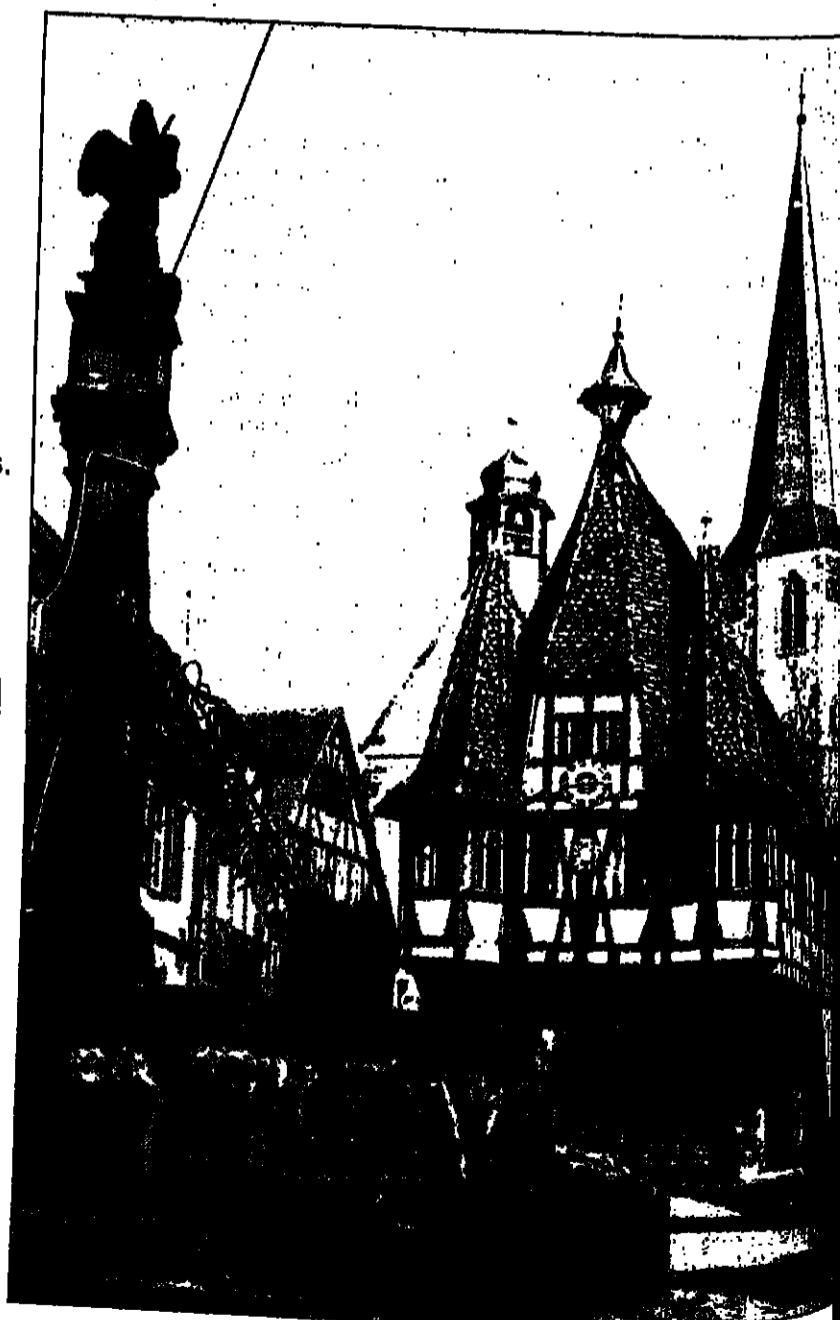
German roads will get you there - to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.

- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS E.V.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Frankfurt, 6 November 1983
Twenty-second year - No. 1107 - By air

Complex role of Grenada in Havana's game

Europeans should look at their own record before using Grenada as a pawn for fashionable anti-Americanism.

The curse of centuries lies on the Caribbean, an area nowadays associated only with luxury cruises. Germans did not kid themselves that they are most blameless of the major European nations.

When Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, was unable to repay the people of Wels an election campaign loan authorised them instead to ship slaves from Africa to the Caribbean: 4,000 in 1500 and 5,000 in 1501.

The Germans played their part in the times associated with sugar and slavery. They have left their mark on the Caribbean to this day.

Alexander von Humboldt forecast in the early 19th century a revolution leading to the abolition of slavery.

IN THIS ISSUE

THE AFFAIRS Page 3
Protest marches: both sides sit back to look at the results

SECURITY Page 4
Common defence white paper says war is not imminent

ECONOMY Page 7
Contradictory, harsh report by institutes

ENVIRONMENT Page 9
Rate of tree deaths is accelerating - minister

MEDICINE Page 13
New drying-out treatment for alcoholics

TO A Cuban-led Afro-Caribbean federation.

That is exactly what has been taking place for the past eight years. Cuba is unable to rely, in its bid for regional supremacy, on the features Humboldt served.

The Cubans still feel themselves to be a nation of mulattoes with firm African roots that entitle it to take the lead among islands with populations that are blacker.

The Panama Canal has brought about a fundamental change in the geopolitics of the region. Before it was built the situation was entirely different.

For the 49ers who took part in the Californian gold rush over a century ago Valparaiso in southern Chile was

the base on which they relied for supplies of food.

The Panama Canal made shipping goods by sea so much cheaper that much of America's coast-to-coast freight went via the Caribbean.

That, then, is the paradox. A major US domestic trade route runs via the Panama Canal. Any threat to its safety sounds an immediate alarm.

Or so it ought to be. But since Cuba, the United States has been unable to restore a satisfactory state of affairs, and experts feel nothing can be done to remedy matters for some time.

If Cuba had left it at that, a fairly peaceful status quo might have arisen. But after trying its hand, with varying degrees of success, at subversion in Latin America, Havana began in the 1970s to play its black African card in the Caribbean.

This was the period in which Cuban troops were sent even further afield: to Angola and, significantly, Africa.

For a while it looked as though Humboldt's forecast might yet come true under a Communist Cuba. Jamaica under Michael Manley established very close ties with Havana.

Belize looked promising. Then there was Guyana. But above all, Maurice Bishop in Grenada came closest to the idea of an engaging revolutionary in the Caribbean.

Belize and Guyana are over 2,500

Nato decides to scrap part of battlefield nuclear arsenal

Nato is willing to scrap about 2,000 of its 6,000-odd short-range tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

This was decided by the nuclear planning group meeting in Ottawa.

There are no conditions on this decision, which must not be underestimated.

Even if missile modernisation were to go ahead in full, the Geneva talks were to get nowhere and all 572 Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles were to be deployed in Europe, there would still be a balance of 1,400 tactical nuclear weapons unilaterally scrapped.

That at least has in no way been changed by the Soviet announcement that if the West goes ahead with missile modernisation it will deploy new short-range missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

This reaction was only what Nato had been expecting, as was the further statement that Moscow would then break off the Geneva INF talks on medium-range missiles.

For one, Western intelligence agen-



Chancellor comforts a marine

Chancellor Helmut Kohl talks to an American victim of the Beirut bombing attacks that left more than 200 French and American soldiers dead and many more injured. Sergeant Steven Russell was one of about 50 wounded evacuated to the American military hospital in Wiesbaden.

(Photo: dpa)

miles apart. So in geostrategic terms the Afro-Caribbean axis has an importance that is hard to assess in advance but is certainly out of all proportion to the number of people involved.

The population of Grenada is little more than that of a suburb of Frankfurt. But it was hard to say what the idea behind the runway for long-haul aircraft was that has been under construction on the island for years.

The Cuban construction workers returned the fire of the occupying forces.

Continued on page 2

A Caribbean conundrum

Opposition to the US invasion of Grenada is widespread in Europe. Foreign policy cooperation between the EEC Ten and Nato faces a fresh test.

Grenada is a party to the Lomé Convention, by the terms of which 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries maintain special ties with the European Community.

It is also a member of the British Commonwealth. So the Ten face a choice between solidarity with an ACP, or Lomé, partner and solidarity with the United States.

A majority of 63 ACP countries, led by Zimbabwe as a member of the UN Security Council, is opposed to the United States.

Western Europe in the shape of the EEC faces a foreign policy challenge of major proportions because the terms of a third Lomé convention are under negotiation with 65 developing countries.

They amount to a numerical majority of the Third World, and Europe cannot afford to be indifferent to military intervention against one of its ACP partners.

The European Community stands to forfeit credibility in the Third World unless it comes out in public against such intervention.

The security policy aspect must not, of course, be disregarded. America protects Western Europe.

There is an increasingly vocal body of US opinion opposed to constant and repeated US military commitments in other parts of the world, and even in America's own back yard.

A policy of Atlantic crisis management is more badly needed than ever.

Hermann Bohle

(Bremer Nachrichten, 27 October 1983)

Continued on page 2

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Russians drop a bombshell in middle of the peace movement

Only two days after mass rallies by the peace movement in Germany and other Nato states, Moscow did something unexpected.

The Soviet Defence Ministry announced that new missiles were to be based in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

This was a response to deployment of US missiles in Western Europe.

The Russians ignored the feeling widely shared in the peace movement that Nato is solely or mainly to blame for the arms race.

They cannot have made life easier for those in the peace movement who are convinced the threat of war comes mainly from the West.

Moscow's response was to demonstrate in no uncertain terms its ability to deploy a rocket and a half or more for every missile Nato felt emboldened to set up.

Soviet leaders are guided by the needs and interests of the Soviet Union, and that is part of what makes them predictable.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

At the moment Soviet requirements in this context are over the Geneva disarmament talks, what shape the final round of talks takes and who is to be blamed if they break down.

Who is to blame is important, at least for appearance's sake and for public opinion in the West. It is also important for the negotiating position of the superpowers should they want to carry on with their talks on arms control.

These, then, were considerations the Soviet announcement bore in mind. There was to be no haste and no exaggeration.

The Soviet moves will be made at the same time as the Geneva talks break down presuming they do) and the deployment of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles gets under way.

A geographical limitation is imposed by the choice of short-range Soviet missiles, but they are clearly only the first move.

The choice of the GDR and Czechoslovakia makes it seem likely they are missiles of the kind in use at division and army level in the Warsaw Pact since the 1960s.

They would thus be in line for replacement by more up-to-date missiles, probably SS-21s and SS-23s, with ranges of between 75 and 300 miles.

Modernisation has long been planned and has already begun in the GDR, and in more peaceful times than the present would have led to criticism.

But now the new missiles can be claimed as a counter-measure to US

missile deployment and a defensive measure to maintain the balance of power.

Yet modernisation of Soviet short-range missiles in no way adds to the military threat to Western Europe. The threat has long existed and has been greatly heightened by the deployment of SS-20s.

All the new Soviet missiles can be expected to achieve is to add to awareness that whatever happens, even a zero option, the Federal Republic would still be within striking distance for short-range Soviet missiles.

That is not a result of the ill-will of either the Russians or the Americans. It is a result of the Second World War, which ended with the border between East and West running from one end of Germany to the other.

The Soviet announcement that missile modernisation is to be undertaken in a sector in which arms limitations neither apply nor are being negotiated is unlikely to be intended to recall this fact.

It is probably intended to establish favourable psychological and military conditions for the final round of Geneva talks.

The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers, meeting in Sofia, have offered to continue the Geneva talks provided Nato postpones missile modernisation.

Mr Gromyko, in his Vienna talks with Bonn's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was not prepared to commit the Kremlin to not allowing the talks to break down entirely.

Moscow now plans to go ahead with Soviet missile modernisation following the initial build-up that prompted Nato to reach its 1979 dual-track decision.

Bonn, East Berlin, tread with care over common ground

The two German states are being very careful in relations with each other. Neither is represented at the Geneva talks but both are worried about the possible repercussions of missile modernisation and post-modernisation.

They are worried there might be such a deterioration in East-West ties that their special relationship, would be seriously affected.

That is why Erich Honecker's note warning that a fresh ice age might be imminent has been viewed in Bonn less as a threat than as an expression of anxiety.

Chancellor Kohl was careful to reply in cordial terms. Since neither letter is going to bring about the renunciation of fresh missiles, as everyone knows, it is the tone that makes the music.

The detail into which the two sides go, the care they take in their choice of words, and the avoidance of the slightest discordant or harsh note are more important than the appeal to the other side to dispense with missile modernisation.

To this extent the two states have indeed joined forces in a coalition of common sense, as called for by Herr Honecker.

Robert Held

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 October 1983)

HOME AFFAIRS

Protest marches: both sides sit back to look at the results

We can breathe a sigh of relief now the peace movement's week of protest against the deployment of new missiles is over. It failed to usher in not autumn many had forecast and

Demonstrations were not accompanied by the sound of broken glass and rioting. Blockades didn't lead to chaos and violence. Rallies weren't dented by rioting and disorder.

The principle of non-violence to which the peace movement was volubly committed was upheld by a display of admirable discipline on the demonstration.

Frankfurt philosopher Jürgen Habermas recently termed civil disobedience the kind practised by over a million demonstrators during the anti-missile

protest. If the overwhelmingly peaceful and orderly course of the demonstrations is any guide, the Federal Republic of Germany can fairly claim to have passed the test with flying colours.

It was by no means bound to do so, especially after stone-throwing during a visit to Krefeld by US Vice-President Bush and street fighting between protesters and the police in Berlin.

Both sides prepared for the week of anti-missile demonstrations seriously and self-assuredly as never before, and preparations paid dividends.

Members of the peace movement in some cases spent weeks preparing for public protest moves, while the police showed admirable understanding for demonstrators' motives.

The West German peace movement no longer be denigrated, still less labelled as little short of criminal, in any way it was by all and sundry before the week of protest.

There may continue to be talk of violence in the sense that the legal profession is given to regarding protest moves as blockades as violence.

This is clearly indicated by the latest comments on the subject by the chief justice of the Federal Constitutional Court, Ernst Benda.

But it will no longer be too easy to justify and prosecute an act of civil disobedience as a common crime.

Judges and public prosecutors who continue to do so are liable to be asked whether they are 'not' subscribing to what Professor Habermas terms an authoritarian legalism that is more of a hindrance than a benefit to the rule of law.

The Federal Republic is undoubtedly the brink of an important process of emancipation on this point.

Conservative politicians such as Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and his parliamentary state secretary Carl-Dieter Spranger will find arguments more difficult to substantiate too.

With reference to the hot autumn that so far failed to materialise they have turned back the wheel of liberalisation and would dearly like to impose more restrictions.

The words of warning spoken by Ministers and state secretaries in connection with the peace movement's activities are seen in retrospect to have been

the streets during peace week were not radicals or potential extremists for whom nothing but the threat of the big stick was appropriate.

They were ordinary people making use of their constitutional rights, even though they may have taken them to the extreme on occasion.

The legal precautions taken by Bonn and the constant appeals made by politicians showed yet again that many politicians still have a very limited concept of democracy.

It is one in which the responsible citizen only exists as a regulated individual ordered about by the authoritarian state.

It would be unfortunate indeed if the peaceful course of the week's demonstrations were not to make some people in Bonn reconsider.

There can no longer be any denying the peace movement that its autumn campaign was a success. What it organised was truly impressive.

It, and not the anti-nuclear campaign of the 1950s or the extra-parliamentary Opposition of the late 1960s, can now claim to be the largest protest movement in the history of the Federal Republic.

Yet it would be fateful if the peace movement were to infer from the number of people who took part that it represents a majority of public opinion, as one of its spokesmen, Jo Leinen, has done.

Such claims are not substantiated by references to the 50 or 75 per cent of people who have said in polls that they are against deploying new missiles either.

Opinion polls are no entitlement, and the peace movement would be ill advised

to claim the sole right to represent its views and make its demands. In the wake of the week of protest there is greater risk than ever of the peace movement overestimating its importance. It remains to be seen whether it has peaked or, as some of its spokesmen claim, the autumn campaign was only the start. Such a marshalling of strength as the peace week called for cannot be repeated at will.

At times during the week the campaign showed signs of exhaustion. Besides, this first week will be the yardstick by which the success of activities in November and December will be judged.

Yet the peace movement is unlikely to fall apart at the seams after the week of demonstrations, regardless of what some Bonn politicians may on the quiet be hoping.

That is not to say that parts of it may not crumble away. A serious burden could soon be imposed by clashes within the peace movement over relations with the Social Democrats.

This dispute has been given a voluble public airing by Petra Kelly, spokesperson for the Greens, who share the Op-

Life after the missiles are deployed

Besides, both sides had made provocative statements that made tempers flare up beforehand.

Hotheads in the peace movement threatened to make the country ungovernable if missile modernisation went ahead and to oust the government and end the present set-up by holding a general strike.

Hotheads on the other side accused the peace movement of being a fifth column of Moscow's and an anti-peace movement and of practising social sabotage.

Verbal escalation was not followed by corresponding deeds. Never before has Germany witnessed such imaginative forms of protest.

The police have come to realise that it is not just a rerun of the 1968 unrest and that a new generation is having its say in a new way.

Not for nothing has Sir Richard Attenborough's Oscar-winning "Gandhi" been such a box office success this year. The government is somewhat at a loss on how to deal with the phenomenon. Chancellor Kohl continues to argue that his election victory last March gave

him a clear mandate in favour of the Nato dual-track decision.

But opinion polls invariably tell a different tale. About two Germans in three are in favour of the Federal Republic remaining in Nato, but an equal number are opposed to the deployment of medium-range US missiles in Germany. In the long term this is a fact: the Chancellor's Office will be unable to brush aside or ignore.

This brings us to the second point, the change of mind, which is arguably even more important.

Adenauer's policy toward the Soviet Union and other neighbouring countries to the east could not in the long run be reconciled with the wishes and needs of people in this country.

The same applies to the current security policy. Until a few years ago a majority of the public showed scant interest in Nato doctrines and the defence budget. Not any longer.

The change is due in part to the public debate in Washington on whether a limited nuclear war could be waged.

Germans grew keenly aware that members of the Reagan administration were referring not to Alaska or the Sahara, but to nuclear hostilities in Europe.

This awareness has accelerated a change of which the most striking expression has been SPD leader Willy Brandt's election victory last March gave



Human chain: anti-missile protesters formed this 100-kilometre (70 miles) chain from the town of Neu-Ulm, a proposed missile site, to Stuttgart, where the American forces have a European command post. (Photo: AP)

position benches with the SPD in the Bonn Bundestag.

SPD leader Willy Brandt, who like Frau Kelly was a speaker at the final rally in Bonn, will likewise have noticed that integrating the peace movement within Social Democratic ranks is easier said than done.

There is a limit to which the SPD can adapt to others' views, and the peace movement, and its political objectives have long gained independent status.

So both sides will be keen not to forfeit too much of their respective identities.

Heinz Verfurth

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 October 1983)

Nato weapons

Continued from page 1

rent purposes is due to the fact these systems are theatre nuclear weapons.

They are capable of making a war easier to wage — in Europe the government evidently failed to detect this point called for.

Hardly had this dispute seemed settled but the US invasion of Grenada was launched.

How else can the move be seen than as a demonstration of naked striving for power? How do American allies see it than as a sign to imperialist measures?

Grenada emerged as the main issue at Ottawa even though it was not on the agenda. Never in history have the Americans encountered such unanimous opposition at this occasion.

How predictable is the US government in its foreign policy? What might the Reagan administration feel emboldened to make, especially in view of trends in Latin America?

The US administration is in the process of plunging Nato into a serious crisis. Predictability and credibility are lacking in the policies pursued by the leading Western powers.

It is up to Europe and Canada to halt to Washington's present course and to do so clearly. Otherwise they are running the risk of being relegated to the role of mere vassals.

Ulrich Mackensen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 October 1983)

The German Tribune

Friedrich Reinbeck Verlag GmbH, 23 Schönebergstr. 10, D-1000 Hamburg 78, Tel. 22 85 11, Telex 92 1033. Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heine. Editor: Alexander Jäger. English language sub-editor: Simon Burrows. Production manager: Georgina Preece.

Advertising rates list No. 15. Annual subscription DM 45. Printed by C.W. Heymer-Druck, Hameln.

Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILING, Inc., West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE publishes in cooperation with the editorial staff of other newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany are complete translations of the original text.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper, below your address.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 27 October 1983)

Bonn defence white paper says war is not imminent

There is no imminent danger of war in Europe, the Bonn government's newly-published defence white paper says.

But with the Warsaw Pact steadily gaining military superiority, Western Europe is increasingly liable to be subjected to political pressure.

Failing an appropriate counter-weight, a situation could arise in which NATO countries in Europe were no longer able to withstand such pressure.

They could then be blackmailed, the white paper argues. Entitled *Peace in Freedom*, it contains five main chapter headings.

They are: 1. The Situation of the Federal Republic of Germany; 2. The Threat; 3. The Atlantic Alliance; 4. NATO Strategy; and 5. Arms Control and Disarmament.

The central topic is NATO's strategy to prevent war in connection with the pact's security policy and, as a major aspect of security policy, the arms control negotiations.

The aim is to ensure equal security for all European countries with as low a military profile as possible, combined with developing cooperation with the East.

Special mention is made of the commitment to reunification, of NATO membership and equally firm commitment to the Western alliance and of the principle of balance of power.

"It is," the white paper says, "a policy that has to prevail against the Soviet Union, a great power keen to gain political control over Europe by means of military superiority."

The hopes that were placed in arms control in the 1970s are said not to have been fulfilled, with the Soviet arms build-up being to blame.

The Bonn government and its allies have made constructive proposals for a reduction in the number of weapons on both sides.

But the Soviet Union has been clearly told that arms control and disarmament are not available at any price.

There can be no question of jeopardising one's own security, none of forfeiting political independence and none of jeopardising peace in freedom.

Concession needed

There is time until the end of 1983 in which to iron out the remaining difficulties at the INF talks in Geneva, and there are prospects of the two sides coming to terms on an interim agreement.

But if the Geneva talks are to achieve results the Soviet Union must abandon its demand for British and French nuclear systems to be included in the missile count.

Moscow must come to terms with the fact that Western European countries have the same right to security as the Soviet Union.

Progress in general can only be made in Geneva if NATO stands firm on the dual-track missiles-and-talks decision.

The countries where Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles (and the Pershing 2 is not a first-strike weapon) must reaffirm

Saarbrücker Zeitung

their determination to go ahead if the Geneva talks fail to achieve results.

In the circumstances it would be irresponsible to delay stationing if the missile talks have made no headway by mid-November.

The possibility of war breaking out by virtue of a technical hitch or by mistake can be ruled out, the white paper says. There is a wide range of checks to make sure it never happens.

As for the global balance of power, the Soviet Union has attained parity in strategic nuclear systems and even has the edge over the West in land-based ICBMs.

At the same time the Soviet Union has emerged as a great naval power.

Regionally, and in the shadow of the strategic nuclear balance, the Soviet Union is said to have built up a medium-range potential against which NATO has nothing comparable to offer.

In short-range nuclear weapon systems, the Warsaw Pact is enhancing its numerical superiority over NATO by introducing the SS-21, 22 and 23 missiles, a new generation and a clear improvement in quality over their predecessors.

Bonn has ruled out postponement of missile modernisation and any idea of dispensing with theatre nuclear weapons in Europe.

Defence Minister Manfred Wörner has uncompromisingly rejected "all so-called alternative strategy models."

All alternative concepts, he told a Bundestag hearing in Bonn, entailed greater risks to peace in freedom than the existing NATO doctrine of flexible response did.

So, for the foreseeable future, the present doctrine seemed the best way to prevent war. But as time went by it naturally had to be "adjusted" to changing circumstances.

Such adjustments included boosting conventional defence capability and reducing the number of short-range tactical nuclear weapons deployed.

Karsten Voigt, the SPD Bundestag MP, has called for missile modernisation to be postponed, combined with calling on Moscow to start scrapping SS-20 systems.

Herr Wörner said that the Soviet Union, despite unilateral and prior concessions by the West, had constantly kept up its arms build-up in recent years.

Since the December 1979 dual-track NATO decision it had had four years in which to contribute toward preventing further upward spirals in the arms race.

Further delays could end up with NATO no longer being able to guarantee a defence capability. To abandon the missile modernisation part of the dual-track decision would end any incentive for the Soviet Union to cut back on its arms build-up.

The West could not dispense entirely with theatre nuclear weapons, Herr

These short-range missiles cannot be claimed as a response to missile modernisation by the West.

The white paper says effective Western defence is possible, with the Bundeswehr playing an important part in it.

Given the Warsaw Pact's superiority, conventional defence capacity calls for a high level of training, equipment and armament, not to mention readiness to commit manpower and material.

If defence preparedness is to be achieved in time, it will be crucially important to put the advance warning period to good use.

This applies in particular to political and military decisions on troop build-ups and reinforcement of allied forces in Europe, including troops airlifted from the United States.

Warning period, strength of existing units, mobilisation and logistical support are factors that must be coordinated so as to make defence preparedness near the border possible with forces available before an attack begins.

Forward defensive capacity is determined in the final analysis by available manpower and material reserves.

As for Germany's defence contribution, the Federal Republic is said to be the only NATO member-country to have assigned all its troops except the territorial units to NATO command in peacetime.

Battlefield atom weapons 'here to stay'

Wörner said. Conventional weapons were not a fully adequate substitute.

He mentioned the fact that funds were limited and that manpower too would be limited in the 1990s because of low birth-rate years due to oral contraception.

No government could afford to conventionalise defence. The economic and social sacrifices the public would have to make would be too great.

Besides, dispensing with nuclear weapons in Europe would split NATO down the middle. The United States would then be on its own in running the risk of stationing nuclear weapons.

That was why he was opposed to ideas of a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

All known alternatives, he said, amounted to a strategic withdrawal from parts of the Federal Republic to gain time and regroup in the event of an attack.

Thirty per cent of the population and a quarter of the country's industrial potential were within 100 km of the intra-German border.

So there was no alternative to forward defence as close to the border as possible.

He rejected proposals by General Gert Bastian (retd.), the Green MP, for a militia system as an interim solution prior to withdrawal from NATO and a system of "social-defence of active non-violent resistance."

Such ideas, he said, were an impracticable

There are 36 Bundeswehr and six territorial brigades. Up to 50 per cent of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

They also account for 50 per cent of the pact's ground-to-air defence and 30 per cent of its strength in this sector.

On its northern flank the Bundeswehr maintains a third of NATO's naval forces, including 70 per cent of NATO naval strength in the Baltic.

Bonn's defence spending in 1983, in terms of NATO criteria, totalled DM58.95bn.

The white paper stresses the importance of the forward defence concept. It entails defending NATO territory near the border as possible without surrendering on no terms.

Population spread

Thirty per cent of the population of the Federal Republic live within 100 km of the intra-German border, a zone that also accounts for 25 per cent of the country's industry.

This being so, there can be no doubt that forward defence is a major concern of the Federal Republic.

The Bundeswehr is equipped with modern weapon systems to enable it to defend the country successfully against the new systems have improved conventional fighting strength substantially.

In this context the white paper mentions the Leopard Mk 2 tank, the multi-role combat aircraft and the 122-class frigate.

Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic, said in a speech to the Bundestag on 21 October.

able means of offering resistance to an enemy equipped with tanks and advanced and mobile units.

Besides, the "social defence" concept was based on the assumption that the enemy was first allowed to occupy one's territory.

NATO's strategic aim was to prevent war of any kind. Dispensing with nuclear weapons would tend to make the East feel more readily disposed to exploit its conventional superiority.

Bonn's aim was to raise the threshold by strengthening conventional defences.

Social Democrat Erwin Hennrich said NATO strategy is in the threefold credibility crisis because the effect of threatening to commit nuclear weapons as Christian Democrat Kurt Biedenkopf puts it, no longer convinces the public.

That, Herr Wörner said, was because the situation and the strategy which was based had not been sufficiently put across to the public by SPD-led governments.

Social Democrats at the Bundestag hearing were strongly critical of the Christian and Free Democratic governments for, as they put it, having totally eliminating the concept of forward defence.

The hearing was held at the Bundestag and is to be resumed in November when a number of external experts will be heard.

As far as can be judged by their ten submissions to date, most will be in favour of gradually modifying the current response strategy, with the emphasis on boosting conventional capacity.

But a small minority favours reorganisation on militia lines.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 October 1983)

THE THIRD WORLD

EEC accused over Lomé Convention agreement

Appointment among ACP countries is growing over cooperation with the EEC.

ACP countries (African, Caribbean, Pacific) are negotiating in Luxembourg the next Lomé Convention, which governs cooperation between the two groups. But it is doubtful whether the Convention will be ready for signature by the autumn of 1984.

The economic position of most ACP countries is worse today than it was ten years ago, says the group's chairman, Senegal's Foreign Minister Archibald Diagne.

The beginning of the talks was marked by accusations and demands levelled by him at the EEC.

Since the previous conventions have been little. They were Yaounde I (1964-69) and Yaounde II (1970-75) respectively. Lomé I covering 1976 to 1980 plus Lomé II since 1981 which includes 46 ACP countries.

The EEC rejects these sweeping accusations. It points to the fact that the number of Third World parties to the Convention has risen to 63 and that the new island group St Christopher Nevis along with Angola and Mozambique have applied for membership.

In fact that they are now taking part in current talks is seen by the Community as evidence of the Convention's attractiveness.

The representatives of the ten EEC member nations and the Brussels Commission stick to their contention that they have made many concessions to the ACP partners in the current Lomé II Convention (named after the capital of Senegal where it was signed in October 1975 for a five-year period). The EEC lists the concessions:

Financial assistance worth more than DM14bn for technical and agricultural development. Half of this is non-repayable and the rest has been granted in the form of soft long-term loans.

Duty-free access to the EEC market for 99.5 per cent of ACP products, and preferential arrangements for the stabilisation of export earnings (the Lomé Fund) from 47 important agricultural and some mineral commodities (textiles, sugar, etc.).

A special treaty in which the EEC undertakes to buy an annual 1.3 million tonnes of sugar at EEC prices, which are above world market.

But the ACP countries say these concessions are totally inadequate.

They say that the DM14bn, spread over five years and 63 recipient countries, is too little to help remedy economic and social problems, reduce growth and help economic growth in many ACP countries.

The extent of these problems is shown by the fact that 22 of the 63 ACP countries rank among the world's least developed nations.

Trade between the EEC and the ACP has risen considerably in the last decade in monetary value. But EEC exports to the ACP countries have risen more steeply than imports from the ACP nations.

Overall EEC imports and those from developing countries in general have risen more steeply than imports from the ACP nations.

The 25 Latin American countries' share in the Community's overall foreign trade declined rapidly in the last few years and is now stagnating.

This has prompted the European Parliament to seize the initiative without legal authority.

Both sides are prepared to make a

The ACP countries say that the duty-free access to the Community market is not the most important factor because their shipments to the Community are increasingly hampered by non-tariff obstacles.

The EEC recently had to concede that the rise in ACP exports to the community had fallen short of expectations "despite the near complete openness of the EEC market."

Only a small number of ACP countries "benefited greatly" from the Convention while the position of the majority — especially the poorest countries of Africa — has deteriorated, the EEC admits.

The Community also admits that the Stabex system introduced with the first Lomé Convention did not develop the way the ACP partners had hoped.

Stabex was designed as a safety net against poor commodity years.

If the export earnings from an important commodity — coffee, cocoa, peanuts, tea, sisal — decline against the previous year's average (because of poor harvests, natural disasters or falling prices on world markets) the Stabex Fund offsets the losses. This is usually repayable except in the case of the 35 least developed countries.

The Lomé I Stabex Fund of DM1bn spread over five years was still sufficient.

But the number of applications for offset payments has risen steeply since 1980 and the present DM1.4bn Fund for Lomé II is far from enough to meet all claims.

It is therefore not surprising that the ACP delegates call for a considerable boost of the overall financial aid in Lomé III.

Relations between the European Community and Latin America are to be put on a new footing.

The European Parliament has hammered out a concept, welcomed by the Brussels Commission, for a "cohesive economic, financial and development cooperation."

The countries of Central and South America are by and large still white spots on the Community's map of foreign relations.

Unlike with the Asean and ACP countries, there are virtually no coordinated ties between the EEC and Latin America. Only with the Comecon countries are relations equally poor.

Cooperation agreements exist only with Mexico and Brazil. But the Federal Republic of Germany has traditionally had close ties with Brazil. It has a bilateral cooperation agreement with it.

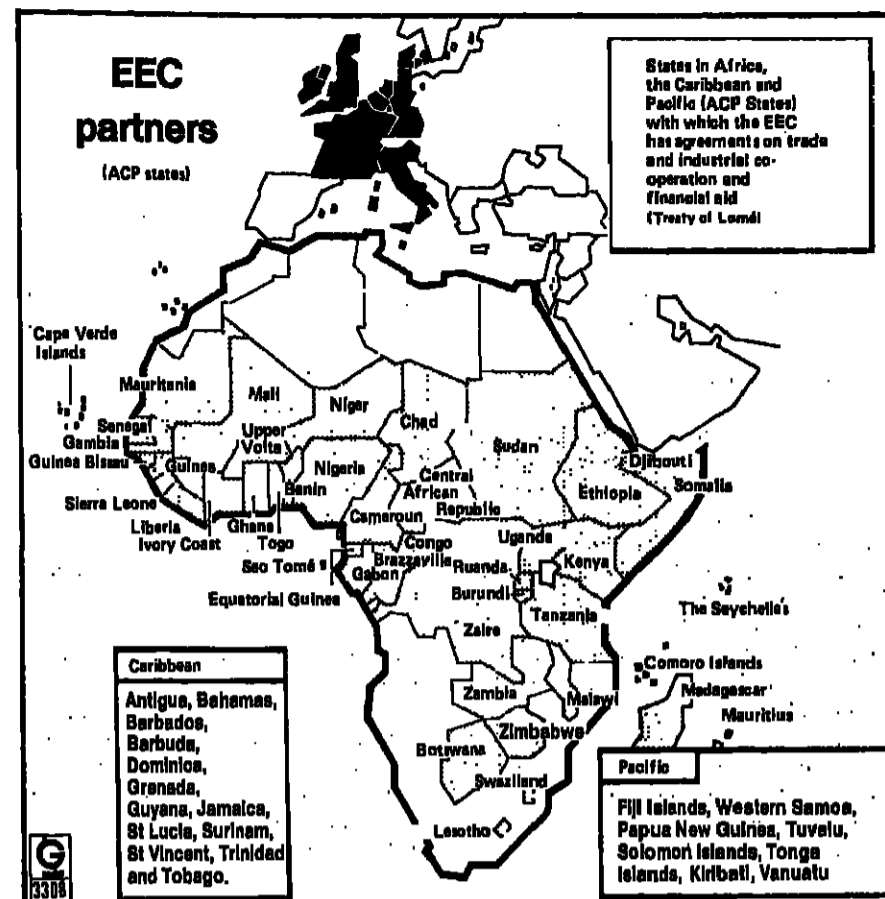
But these agreements have not led to concrete results, says German Euro-MP Jochen van Arssen (CDU).

Apart from specialised sectors, there are no regional agreements whatsoever and the trade balance sheet has worsened.

The 25 Latin American countries' share in the Community's overall foreign trade declined rapidly in the last few years and is now stagnating.

This has prompted the European Parliament to seize the initiative without legal authority.

Both sides are prepared to make a



■ THE TRADE UNIONS

Contrasting personalities to head the print workers

The paper and print workers' union, IG Druck und Papier, has two new leaders. Erwin Ferlemann, 53, takes over as chairman from Leonhard Mahlein, who is retiring.

Detlev Hensche, 45, the chief ideologue of the left wing, comes in as a second deputy. The other deputy chairman is executive board member Heinz Möller.

Ferlemann and Hensche differ widely in personality and background. Ferlemann says he is a "tough unionist." He has worked his way through the ranks and tends to be unobtrusive rather than spectacular.

Hensche came to the union from an academic career. He has many followers but, it appears, not a majority.

The second deputy chairman post was specially created for him as a sort of consolation.

Mahlein's speech, in which he attacked the other member-unions of the trades union federation (DGB) as being too lax has given Ferlemann immediate problems.

He realises that the printers union

Mannheimer MORGEN

with its 146,000 members cannot achieve the 35-hour work week aim on its own.

But he has given no indication as to how he intends to improve cooperation with the other unions.

Instead, he spoke of "critical solidarity" with the other, larger, unions. This seems to indicate that the printers union will remain on the extreme left wing of the DGB.

Ferlemann was born in Wuppertal and completed his business apprenticeship but later became a diemaker.

He became an honorary worker on the union's executive board in 1962. In 1969, he was appointed head of the business and technology department.

For seven years he has been in charge of collective bargaining, with grassroots backing.

Together with Mahlein, he was a tough negotiator but his tone was more conciliatory and less emotional than Mahlein's.

Hensche, 45, a doctor of law, is uncompromising and ideologically trained. As deputy chairman he will be in charge of collective bargaining.

He sold his father's business in Wuppertal in 1976 and became the editor-in-chief of the union magazine *Druck und Papier*.

His tough articles earned him the reputation of a "left-wing spearhead" in his union.

He does not stop short of attacking the system and has repeatedly and eloquently called for a general strike against missile deployment.

He once tersely said that if the economic system cannot provide sufficient apprenticeships it must be replaced.

Hensche's new post means that future disputes will be marked by a man whose experience was not gathered as a worker. His approach is that of a theoretician.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 20 October 1983)

Outgoing chief launches bitter attack on government

Leonhard Mahlein, retiring head of the paper and print workers' union IG Druck und Papier, has launched an unparalleled attack on the government.

Speaking at the union's congress in Nuremberg, he accused Bonn of dismantling the welfare rights of the working population.

"The government was pursuing a policy against the interests of the workers and this should be massively resisted. The words resistance and struggle and variants of them dotted his speech."

Mahlein tried to portray the government as stooges of big business. What he said in essence, if not in the exact words, was that since the country was a welfare state under the Constitution, Bonn was in breach of the Constitution.

Many speakers at the conference presumed to speak for all workers when they attacked Chancellor Kohl's government.



The old and the new, Erwin Ferlemann (left) the newly elected chairman of IG Druck und Papier, is congratulated by the retiring chairman, Leonhard Mahlein.

Daily time limit sought to work at computer screens

Printing and paper workers want work at computer terminals to be limited to 50 per cent of daily working hours.

The 280 delegates of the printing and paper workers' union, IG Druck und Papier, unanimously passed a motion to this effect at their congress in Nuremberg.

It was also agreed that pregnant women should not work at computer terminals because of the dangers from radiation.

Workers who did operate the terminals should have more breaks to lessen health risks.

A motion to introduce the 35-hour week gradually was defeated. The newly elected chairman, Detlev Hensche, said the speed of the introduction should not be laid down in congress resolutions.

The union has reaffirmed that it wants to form an overall media union by joining up with the artists union and the German journalists association.

The delegates approved, with only one vote against, the progress made so far. But they demanded that the execu-

tive board proceed faster than suggested.

Delegates want the merger achieved by the beginning of 1984.

During the discussion, the new man, Erwin Ferlemann, gave in majority wish and recommended the latest.

In addition, the media union must promote the interests of IG Druck und Papier along the existing political lines.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the additional motion he adopted.

Continued on page 7

THE ECONOMY

Contradictory, harsh report by institutes

The government's austerity measures are threatening to choke off German economic recovery before it gets its ground, say the five leading economic institutes.

Their autumn report, which is not too harsh but also in parts contradictory, the institutes say that instead of relaxing to provide incentives, the government had only added to the red tape. Subsidies were encouraging over-production and inefficient production.

Doubts were spreading about the wisdom of government policies. It evidenced the political strength to make corrections.

However, the fact is that sections of industry in Germany are in serious trouble. This limits sharply what economic policy makers can do.

The institutes contradict themselves.

The leading economic research institutes forecast that in 1984:

GNP will grow two per cent; unemployment will peak in this winter at 2.6 to 2.7 million;

The current account of the balance of payments will be more than DM10bn in the deficit;

The government's new borrowing will be more than DM10bn in the deficit;

Exports will rise by four per cent; industrial capital investment will be 10 per cent;

Employees' gross incomes will rise 10 per cent, business incomes 7.5 per cent.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 25 October 1983)

The institutes confirm that the government has been successful beyond the expectations of six months ago.

They say the budget deficit will next year drop markedly for the first time. They are not prepared to accept this confidence-building measure.

In other years they had regarded this as a trend in that way. Now they only regard it as a factor that could suffocate recovery.

However, the institute says that investments and exports will help the economy next year. Industrial output, which rose during the first months this year, would continue to rise again now.

Summer holidays were over and production was back into full swing.

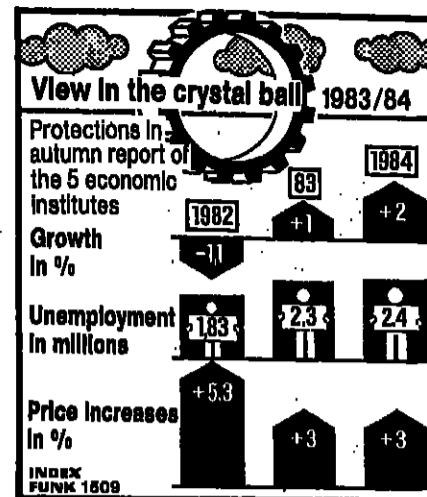
Frank Eichhorn
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 October 1983)

Continued from page 6

even further on the extreme left of the DGB.

There is one thing his fellow executive board members of the other DGB will not forgive: he said that it was disappointing to see the indifference with which they accepted the stepped up dismantling of the welfare rights it had decided to achieve.

Mahlein's speech not only received a standing ovation from the 281 delegates. It also met with approval in the quarters of other unions, especially small printers union (IG Metall, the metalworkers



Profits were rising and improved sales were in sight.

This indicated that the improvement would continue next year.

But unemployment would also continue to rise next year. This year's increase would be 500,000. Next year the increase would be 100,000, from 2.3m to 2.4m. The increase would be much sharper but for the fact that many people would simply give up trying to find work. (People can draw dole for a year only. After that they are no longer counted as unemployed, although they may well draw social security money from other state sources).

Unemployment was growing because of inadequate growth. Growth was inadequate because Bonn had not delivered its promise to bring about economic change.

In a dissenting statement, the Berlin institute calls for additional spending programmes and oppose tax relief. But it doesn't say why the USA will in all likelihood have the industrial world's highest growth rate next year. America got its economy out of the doldrums by drastic tax reductions.

France, on the other hand, will have the lowest growth next year, despite massive spending programmes.

The institutes conceded that their spring forecast was grossly wrong. They predicted a three per cent drop in capital investments in the first half this year. Investments in fact rose by four per cent.

This makes one wonder how meaningful such forecasts are.

It is possible that the institutes' rejection of shorter working hours and the CDU/CSU's planned tax reform as a means of promoting their family affairs policy will have some effect.

It is also possible that the renewed criticism of the government's bureaucracy and its subsidies will influence the decision making processes.

But the latest report cannot serve as a compass for future economic policy. It is at best one of several aids to navigation.

Frank Eichhorn
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 October 1983)

Print workers

Mahlein said organised labour could take the comfortable road of a quasi-public institution (here Mahlein presented a caricature of the more moderate union leaders) or it could opt for the "thorny road of an autonomous resistance organisation of the working class."

Strong minorities in IG Metall are prepared to take the second course. It is the biggest union in Germany.

Mahlein's speech was permeated with ideas he has in common with his execu-

Government policies: not a good job by the salesmen

Bonn could have pleaded mitigating circumstances for its economic and social policy until now. It could have blamed everything on 13 years of SPD-FDP rule.

The oil crisis caused a world-wide recession that did not spare Germany. Only a super-politician could have made the change of political course bear fruit in six months.

But it is a year since the government took office and it should be clear by now whether it has done all it could to put the economy back on its feet.

There is a rare consensus in the assessment of the government. Everybody except perhaps a few staunch partisans agrees that Bonn has not done enough.

Now Germany's five most important economic research institutes have also confirmed that the government has not delivered.

Criticism from the Opposition can be disregarded. It is still too confused to be expected to come up with anything constructive.

What should make the government think is the scepticism in its own ranks. Conservative campaign helpers in the

Something for everybody

Most people think that the autumn report by the five economic institutes supports their own views.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl says the report confirms that his government's policy course is correct and that the anticipated two per cent growth rate next year indicates a sustained upturn.

The FDP's economic affairs spokesman, Helmut Haussmann, says the report proves the essential correctness of the government's economic course and that this has led to a marked rise in capital investments.

The German trade union federation (DGB), on the other hand, speaks of a "sobering forecast" which confirms that those who rely on the recuperative forces of the market are prepared to accept a further rise in mass unemployment.

The opposition SPD's spokesman, Uwe Jens, describes the fight against unemployment, as the main challenge to economic and fiscal policy.

The Greens' spokesman, Hubert Kleinert, says his party does not share the cautious optimism of the institutes. The institutes took the short-lived rise in industrial orders as a reason to join the government in its "faith-healing incantations."

Their findings: the upturn was stronger than anticipated; and there would be a one per cent growth rate (adjusted for inflation) this year. But the upturn was too weak to reduce unemployment.

The three per cent inflation rate was rather low; the fiscal measures would result in the first marked reduction of the budget deficit next year.

Welcome though this is, it will put the brakes on the economy. And this would only be unhelpful if it inspired confidence that the government's economic policy would pave the way for more growth.

But this very confidence that would act as an economic locomotive has failed to materialise.

The report finds that the Bonn government lacks political vigour. It is time for Bonn to do something to dispel this impression. It cannot forever point to the legacy of the Schmidt-Genscher era.

Rudolf Herlt
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 October 1983)

Hannoversche Allgemeine

last election have become jittery. They are asking themselves whether this is all the government intends to do to overcome the worst post-war economic crisis.

The programmes drafted in the new government's first few months were reasonably sound. Solving budget problem was given priority. This was followed by incentives for investment.

Other measures in the economic and social affairs sectors were to serve these two prime goals.

But the government was half-hearted and internal bickering did not inspire confidence.

Many people are not happy about the constant appeals to tighten belts. Nobody took the trouble to say exactly why.

What it boils down to is that the government spokesmen have been unable to sell Bonn's economic policy.

Cutbacks in social benefits are more easily accepted when you know their deeper meaning, and that is easily put across: The welfare state must be made affordable.

The citizen has also keenly registered that Bonn and the individual states have done little to reduce a major drain on their budgets: subsidies.

The conclusion he has drawn is that the conservatives and the FDP want to treat their supporters — industry — with kid gloves.

The kid glove treatment didn't pay off with business.

Industry had hoped that Bonn would be swifter in honouring its promise of tax relief and better economic framework conditions.

But Bonn delivered in dribs and drabs, leaving nobody happy.

The employees wing among Labour Minister Norbert Blum's followers is disenchanted with the additional social security contributions. And the more right wing business lobby resents the slow reduction of non-profit related taxes.

The report of the economic research institutes is in keeping with the general view: Bonn's economic policy so far has not been wrong. But it has been inadequate and half-hearted.

Their findings: the upturn was stronger than anticipated; and there would be a one per cent growth rate (adjusted for inflation) this year. But the upturn was too weak to reduce unemployment.

The three per cent inflation rate was rather low; the fiscal measures would result in the first marked reduction of the budget deficit next year.

Welcome though this is, it will put the brakes on the economy. And this would only be unhelpful if it inspired confidence that the government's economic policy would pave the way for more growth.

But this very confidence that would act as an economic locomotive has failed to materialise.

The report finds that the Bonn government lacks political vigour. It is time for Bonn to do something to dispel this impression. It cannot forever point to the legacy of the Schmidt-Genscher era.

Rudolf Herlt
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 October 1983)

For translators, a place to exchange words

**STUTTGARTER
ZEITUNG**

...to stay and keep up. tion

to Frankfurt

Top literary prize goes
to Frankfurt writer

to Albrecht Schöne, 58, president of the International Germanic Studies Association.

Georg Rudolf Lind
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 October 1983)

Writer

Previous Büchner Prize-winners have included Carl Zuckmayer, Erich Kästner, Heinrich Böll and Martin Walser.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 20 October 1983)

A look at how EDUCATION
the Bible A scho
written its blu

Frankfurter
Neue Presse

In doing so they felt the need to use new words in German. They sought to provide an alternative to Luther's translation.

Professor Steiner said he felt

and been very much at loggerheads with himself. The Reformer sensitively

Paul Celan had a possible answer. His poems "melt like two languages in prophecy." His poetry supplied the

bricks for a future German
Continued on page 11

EDUCATION

A school tries to live down its blue-blood reputation

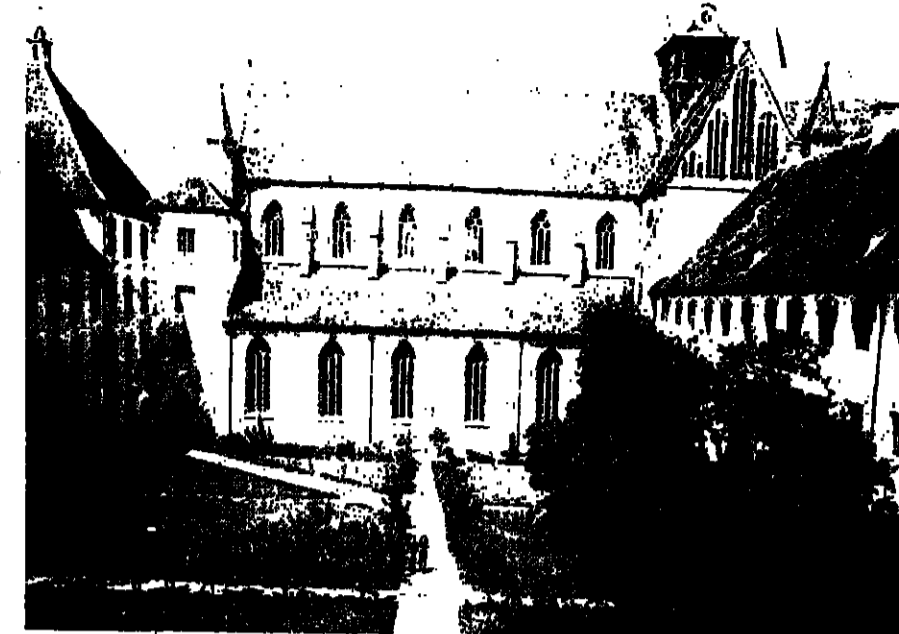
of officers involved in the 20 1944 attempted putsch and most from the nobility.

... who liked Kurt Hahn's progres-

Continued from page 10

terms of reference from Luther's translation if what the Bible meant to take shape among us over and over in linguistic history."

Helner Oelmann
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 October 1983)



Salem has never been more popular

At least one afternoon a week must be devoted to the services. The whole thing is not a game but tough work with handicapped children, fire fighting and repairing bridges and old buildings.

earthquake in southern Italy, the 1971 oil slick on the Brittany coast and the 1962 flood in Florence.

Tree deaths

But it is soon apparent that the only option, either nationally or internationally is to no longer view the air as a

nally, is no longer to view the air as a freely available commodity.

that preparing students for life in a large society is better done in boarding schools than in the small family of today.

tional model is extremely important for our students' futures? Would a Salem graduate send his own children to our school?

Siegfried Krause
(Rheinische Post, 15. Oktober 1983)

1983-1984 (Transmittal 1031, 15 October 1983)

What, he asked, do we have them for? What indeed!

Leonhard Spielhofer
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 18. Oktober 1983)

■ SPACE RESEARCH

Economic motives prompted setting up of Hamburg observatory 150 years ago

DEUTSCHES
ALLGEMEINES
SONNTAGS
BLATT

Astronomers have never found it easy to raise funds for their research work. Their science was long felt to be an unprofitable one. It still retains something of this reputation.

It was bound to be viewed with mixed feelings in a city like Hamburg with its appreciation of thrift and keen eye for profit.

So it is surprising that the parliament of what was then still an independent city-state decided 150 years ago, on 31 October 1833, to set up a civic observatory.

From modest beginnings it has grown into one of the leading astronomical research facilities in the Federal Republic of Germany.

This month, its sesquicentennial month, has seen several events to commemorate the anniversary.

Little is left of the frankly economic motives that prompted Hamburg businessmen to invest in the project on the city's behalf.

Overseas traders expected the observatory to benefit first and foremost the city's merchant navy, supplying information for navigation and timing.

These were classical astronomical activities that for millennia had often prompted people to keep track of the stars.

The first head of the observatory was, not surprisingly, a navigation instructor, Charles Rümker. He had previously run the municipal navigation college.

Until well into the 20th century astronomical navigation was the only way ships and later planes on the high seas, far away from landmarks, could determine their precise position.

They went by the stars, and exact observation was essential to be able to tell well in advance what the night sky would look like at any given time.

Every ship had on board (and still does, for safety's sake) astronomical almanacs that lay down the precise details in advance.

Navigating by the stars also presupposed knowledge of the exact time. Until a few years ago the earth's rotation was the sole basis of measuring time.

The earth's rotation can only be checked accurately by observing the Sun and stars. So it is no less surprising that timekeeping was another important activity for the newly-founded observatory.

From 1876 the observatory triggered a timepiece at 12 noon GMT daily in the port of Hamburg. Captains used to set their ships' clocks by this daily event.

The instruments with which the observatory was equipped were naturally for use in these practical contexts, and these tasks remain an important part of its work.

Yet navigation and timekeeping have been concentrated in other research facilities with progressive standardisation. In the Federal Republic of Germany standard time is kept by a research institute in Brunswick.

Positional astronomy was the next major sphere in which Rümker's successors, his son George, then Richard Schorr, specialised.

The precise measurement of the position of the stars was a laborious but successful part of their work. The positions of tens of thousands of stars were taken and catalogued.

From 1967 to 1972 a team of astronomers sent out by the Hamburg observatory took readings of the southern sky in Perth, Australia. They left their equipment behind when their mission was over.

Instruments have always had to be moved around. Originally the observatory was near the port. In 1912, after six years' construction work, it moved to a new home in Bergedorf, then a village outside the city.

Now Bergedorf is an urban borough and the observatory buildings are so hemmed in that practical observations are growing steadily more difficult.

So many items of equipment are now housed elsewhere. Some, for instance, are in Chile, where the European southern observatory is in the Atacama desert.

Others are at the Max Planck observatory on Calar Alto in southern Spain.

Research priorities have also changed. Positional astronomy is nowadays only a part of the observatory's work. It has been joined by satellite tracking and by observation of the galaxies and related issues of the make-up of the universe and how it came into being.

Otto Heckmann, the observatory's fourth director and director-general of the European southern observatory, was responsible for epoch-making work.

So was his colleague Walter Blande, who spent much of his career teaching in the United States.

But the Bergedorf observatory made a special name for itself with the work of an outsider, the brilliant optician Bernhard Schmidt.

Schmidt worked there from 1926 and used primitive aids to devise an epoch-making optical telescope that bears his name.

The Schmidt telescope is still the workhorse of observatories all over the world when it comes to lengthy exposures of particularly weak stars and galaxies.

He devised a sophisticated correction plate: a kind of lens set up in front of a mirror that makes possible an amazingly clear and undistorted image.

He was instrumental in earning the observatory an international reputation. After 150 years of work the observatory, now a department of Hamburg University, can look back on a century and a half of successful activity.

By a quirk of coincidence another astronomical institution in the city has a special accomplishment to offer virtually in honour of the anniversary.

Hamburg planetarium, the oldest in the Federal Republic of Germany, has just reopened with a real attraction: the most up-to-date and best-equipped projector in the world.

While the observatory observes and takes readings of the stars, the planetarium uses an extremely complicated projector to project a replica of the night sky on to the inside of its dome roof.

The observatory's role is mainly a research one, the planetarium's mainly an educational one.

The new Carl Zeiss projector, the Model VI, can do virtually everything. It can project nearly 8,000 stars, and they glitter and flicker true to life.

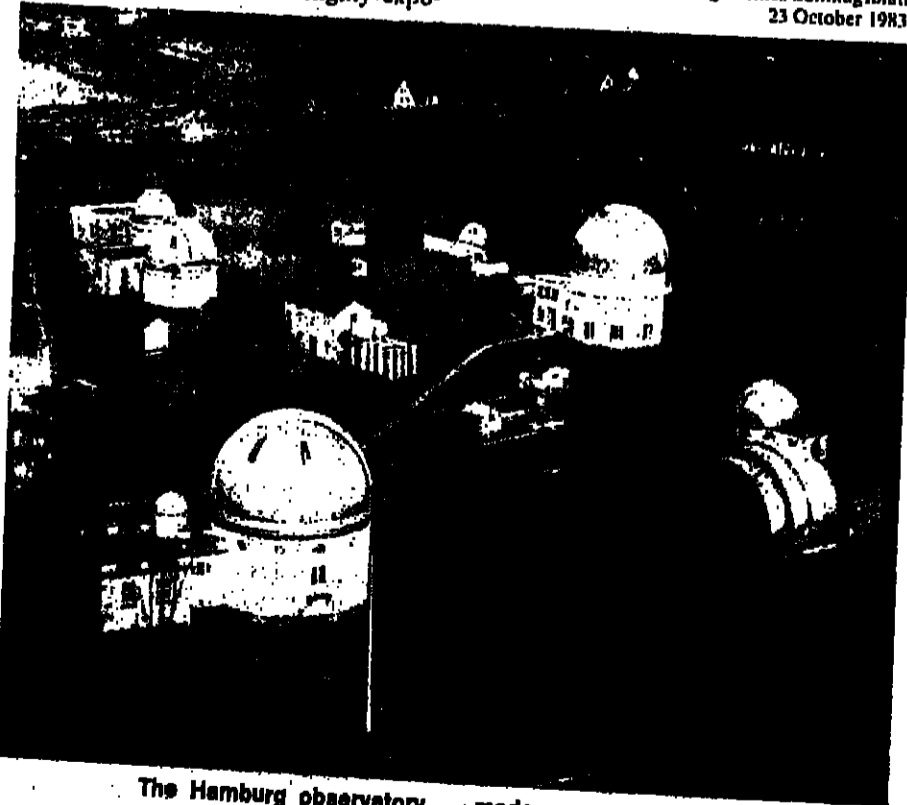
It can be moved in any direction and show the course of the planets, Sun and Moon over a period of several thousand years.

It can project replica solar eclipses and much more. The Model VI can mock up in seconds situations the observatory has had to man expeditions to see in real life.

Hamburg today has long ceased to be the city-state and merchants' republic it was 150 years ago. It is now the largest seaport and largest industrial city in the Federal Republic of Germany.

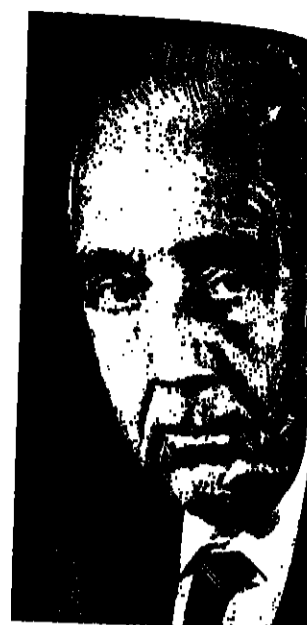
But it remains as well disposed toward astronomy and ready to support it as it was in 1833.

Joachim W. Ekrutt
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt,
23 October 1983)



The Hamburg observatory... made a name for itself.

(Photo: dpa, Luftbild freig. Nr. 211767)



Kurt Debus... scientist and aviator.

Missile pioneer Kurt Debus dies at 74

Kurt Debus, who has died at his Cocoa Beach home in Canaveral Florida, was a missile and veteran of wartime rocket work in Peenemünde in the late 1930s.

Like Werner von Braun, who was four years his junior, he left for America just after the war and was intimately associated with the development of NASA and US space programmes.

He was born on 29 November 1909 in Frankfurt, where his father was a businessman. Naively keen on technology like many of his generation, he had designed and built a radio receiver at the age of 14.

He qualified as an engineer at a technical college in 1930. Years later he wrote a PhD thesis on the rocket trials in Peenemünde, still a junior lecturer in Darmstadt.

From 1942 until the war's end he was a test engineer at the Wehrmacht research establishment in Peenemünde. He was closely associated with the development of the V-2 rocket and the V-1 flying bomb.

The V-1 and V-2 were rockets that he was finally in charge as chief engineer. The first V-1 was launched on June 1944, the first V-2, the world's first medium-range missile, on 6 September 1944.

Like many German rocket pioneers he headed for the United States in 1945. After an intermezzo in the desert New Mexico he worked as fire chief of the US Army Ballistic Missile Agency in Huntsville, Alabama.

There, working in a position that was his job at Peenemünde, he helped set up America's guided missile and rocket programme.

Under his supervision the first Saturn C rocket was launched from Canaveral on 19 May 1956. It was 14 months later by America's first satellite, the Explorer 1.

Alongside Werner von Braun, Debus was responsible for the first manned space mission in 1961. He became an American citizen in 1959 and until he retired in 1974 led a breathtaking career.

In 1960 he was put in charge of NASA's rocket launchings. In 1961 he was appointed director of what was the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

Continued on page 18

MEDICINE

New drying-out treatment for alcoholics

Spital at Freudenberg, in the Black Forest, has developed a new treatment for alcoholics that is said to be more effective and cheaper than methods.

Cures for alcoholism involve a long process for about six months and far removed from a patient's own and from temptation. Advantages include absence from work and separation from family. Plus

the patient is free to move around from the very beginning. They may leave the hospital, first in groups and later by themselves.

Regular spot checks have shown that there are few relapses.

Dr Gruner stresses the importance of including the next-of-kin in the therapy. Initially, this is done by talking with the patient's family. In the second half of the hospitalisation period, the patient joins in.

Dr Gruner says this brings an element of conflict into the therapy. But in most cases the patient masters the conflict. And talking it out paves the way back to the family fold.

Another important aspect is the additional training the nursing staff receives as part of the therapy groups.

Dr Gruner: "We have made a virtue out of necessity. We are so understaffed that we would otherwise have been unable to do the job."

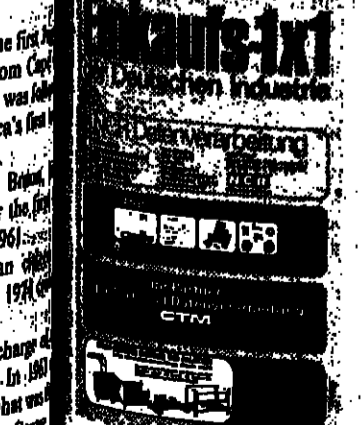
His therapy concept could be applied anywhere. Good experience had been had in many places with untrained personnel.

But the outpatient after care was essential. Whenever possible, it should involve the same people who looked after the patient during hospitalisation.

The emphasis in the aftercare is on the self-help groups that had evolved from therapy groups in hospital.

Long-term success stood and fell with the cohesion of these groups.

Doris Gothe
(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 22 October 1983)



Continued from page 12

He headed the Skylab programme.

He was a music-lover who was reputed to have a fine sense of humour and was a first-rate manager of men. He and his wife Irmgard lived in Cocoa Beach near the Banana River.

On the other side of the river Cape Fear is one of the world's foremost launching facilities. It was partly built by him.

Klaus Dallibor
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 October 1983)

Prejudice and stress take their toll of foreigners

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Foreigners in Germany who fall ill are often reluctant to take sick leave in case they lose their job and find their residence qualifications in jeopardy, a conference has been told.

The result is that they tend to work on and their illness becomes worse. In general, their jobs are demanding on the health. They are exposed to heat, dust and noise more than Germans.

More than 4m foreigners live in Germany. About 1.5m are Turks.

The 10th international conference on preventive and social medicine in Mannheim heard that many doctors regarded foreigners as malingerers. The symptoms were often regarded as a result of home sickness rather than homelessness.

A Berlin social worker, J. Korporel, said the arduous nature of their work had led to a high rate of early retirement because of disability among foreigners.

They often worked where safety provisions were inadequate. Part of the reason, said Korporel, could be the impression that the strain was only temporary and that the foreigners would eventually return home.

Health problems were not limited to the breadwinner. The infant mortality

rate in West Berlin was double that for Germans because of malformation, complications during pregnancy, dietary problems and metabolism disorders.

Foreign mothers did not take full advantage of antenatal care. When they did, doctors were often not as careful with them as with Germans.

Infectious diseases were twice as common among foreign children. Tuberculosis occurred rarely among Germans, but it was found among Turks.

Korporel said almost nobody had delved into the possible consequences of years of working under tough conditions.

It was probable that working conditions accounted for the fact that the number of foreigners involved in work accidents was three or four times that of Germans.

The higher rate of foreigners in traffic accidents could indirectly be due to strain at work.

Foreigners accounted for only two per cent of all deaths in Germany but five per cent of traffic deaths.

Foreign workers unemployed for a long time through illness or accident found it hard to get a new job: 15 per cent never found permanent employment again.

Korporel suggested that when a doctor diagnosed the same disorder in a foreigner and a German woman the foreign woman received less satisfactory care.

Infectious diseases were twice as frequent among foreign children. Tuberculosis was still found among foreigners, but rarely among Germans.

Foreign children were more prone to accidents such as burns and poisoning from medicine.

It would be too easy to say these differences were only because of lack of information or of a reluctance to seek professional help.

Effective medical care for foreigners would presuppose more knowledge about their way of life their social structures.

But there was no publicly funded research programme researching the question.

Jörg Tröger
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 October 1983)

Looking at life again

Cancer victims learn how to enjoy life again. This group in Bremen is one of several throughout the country set up to help people who have undergone cancer operations. Group therapy involves talking with each other and activities such as (in this case) playing music.

(Photo: Stos)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopaedia:

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM68.16 post free in Germany, DM75 cfr abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaus
Postfach 11 03 20
D-6100 Darmstadt
Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (061 51) 336 61

Police in West Germany want to step up the use of under-cover agents to break up organised crime.

One estimate is that organised crime costs the nation DM 122bn. a year, which is about eight per cent of the gross national product.

Normal police methods have proved inadequate against crimes such as large-scale art thefts, goods stolen by the truckload, dealing in drugs and armaments, forgery, blackmail, protection rackets, illegal labour trafficking, prostitution and commercial crimes such as fraudulent dealing in commodity futures.

A report suggesting an increase of the use of under-cover agents is being looked at by the Bonn Justice Ministry.

A spokesman said that the recommendation raised difficult and delicate legal matters.

The Bundeskriminalamt, or BKA, the German equivalent of the FBI, has already a special under-cover agent department. So has the state of Baden-Württemberg.

But others are not so keen. Schleswig-Holstein has rejected the report as being "not fully thought out."

The Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Herbert Schnoor, says there will be no under-cover agents in his State. "The police is no secret service," he says.

In Hesse, the head of the police section at the Interior Ministry, Wolf Hoerschelmann, says his state is waiting until the Bonn Justice Ministry has considered the report.

A mixed commission of police and legal experts set up in Baden-Württemberg in 1974 dealt with the question of legality of using under-cover agents against serious crime and issued recommendations in 1978.

CRIME

Police want to step up use of under-cover agents

Frankfurter Rundschau

A committee of senior Federal and State policemen known as Workshop 2 considered the report and set up of a special team headed by Alfred Stümper, head of the Baden-Württemberg state police.

Stümper's report, accepted in January by Workshop 2 (but not unanimously) has been sent to the Federal Justice Ministry in Bonn.

It said that criminal organisations could only be broken if police maintained long-term contact with suspects.

Gathering information must involve police plants. That meant under-cover agents.

Workshop 2 forwarded the report together with the recommendation that it be quickly put into practice.

BKA's experience with under-cover agents has not always been fortunate. One was exposed after working in the Frankfurt underworld posing as a pilot for the airline Sabena.

Another is now on trial in Duisburg on charges involving blackmail, graft and other crimes. Despite this, BKA chief Heinrich Boge says the agents are necessary, though only as a last resort.

BKA had established a special un-

der-cover department with hand-picked officers. They operated under strict control and now have to account for their movements.

Stümper quotes Baden-Württemberg figures to demonstrate under-cover efficiency. Last year alone 287 dangerous criminals were arrested and convicted through the use of under-cover agents.

Neither Boge nor Stümper see legal problems. Boge says his men are strictly forbidden to commit crimes in the line of duty.

But the Workshop 2 report differs. It says a police plant could only be effective and retain his cover if he violated the law. The agent must have a "background" and a new identity, which meant forged papers, a car with untraceable licence plates and a suitable hideout.

But the forging and use of fake documents were punishable by law, as was the establishment and registration of a mock company.

Advocates of under-cover work say they are covered by Section 34 of the criminal code governing actions in an emergency.

Section 34 allows any citizen to "violate the law if this is the only way of averting an acute danger."

Workshop 2 says: "There is always an acute danger when dealing with organised crime."

Top Federal and state police consider Section 34 as an adequate backing for the leasing of a false name, electronic tapping and gaining access to a company's "I'm from the company".

Section 34 has become an umbrella for under-cover police.

Experts even consider kidnappings as an adequate ending of family court judges and retracted against "the common sense".

Reservations exist only against violations of individual rights up to the lawmakers to clarify the fifth annual conference.

They do, however, believe infringements are justified. Agents defacing facades and hanging graphic pictures of incidents during the difficulties they encountered.

Workshop 2 has dug up another provision on top of Section 34 "authority" allows, among others, the use of forged papers, etc.

The forging of such documents is in any event a significant lie in writing."

The use of under-cover agents is less of the fact that this means way of fighting organised crime.

North Rhine-Westphalia's Minister Schnoor says criminal police could not work with the methods.

"A superior officer who allows a citizen to commit crimes in the name of himself guilty of the duty and could face criminal charges."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 October 1983)

MODERN LIVING

Vexed question of broken families and access to children

until long and intensive deliberations had shown it to be impossible.

This may not have been much of an outcome, but it seems reasonable to assume that in time the current ratio of custody rulings will be reversed.

At present, custody is usually awarded to one or other of the parents, with joint custody the exception. The opposite may soon be the case.

But it wasn't the judges that started the ball rolling; it was experience showing that divorced couples increasingly insist on as few changes as possible for the children after the decree.

Divorced couples seldom show such sense. Courts more often have to make orders on custody or visiting arrangements.

There are constant cases of the mother being awarded custody and the father "stealing" the child or even taking it abroad.

Or the father is allowed by court order to visit his child twice a month but the mother is opposed to the idea and bolts the door whenever he calls.

Selfishness is not always the reason. It is often a case of misunderstood consideration for the child's interests.

The child may write to its father that it would sooner live with him. He then abducts the son or daughter. The child begs its mother not to let its father see it. So she refuses to let him in.

What course of action is open to the judge in such a case? It was agreed that coercion often ran counter to the child's welfare, and when force was used on parents the child was almost always the loser.

So compulsory measures were in contradiction with parental duty to do nothing that might upset children's relationships with them or make their upbringing more difficult.

Judges were reluctant to insist on every means of enforcing decisions taken with the child's best interests in mind.

They would like to be able to refer cases to marriage guidance councils, the aim being to avoid coercion and prevent harm to the child.

Sceptics may well wonder whether parents who defy court orders will be

broken homes it is another matter. Its parents split up, the child can be in its mind completely, as for instance when the father has left and appears for a divorce.

Judges warned against going by what had been the case when the family was intact when making custody decisions.

They recommended taking a look at the shape the family was in at the time the decree was granted.

They said the judge ought to be entitled to review the situation with regard to change in the child's needs and accordingly.

The Federal Constitutional Court has said that divorced parents may be awarded joint custody of the children. It was an issue dealt with in detail last year.

The congress failed to arrive at a decision. It was unlikely to do so, as joint custody is a new idea of the courts have no practical experience with.

He is strongly in favour of the idea, but his points voiced strong misgivings. It proved too much for the child, for its mother and for its "new" mother or father.

divorced couples often had difficulty in agreeing on problematic decisions that needed taking in the child's best interests.

The conference ended with two proposals, the first being that joint custody should be awarded only after a divorce. If they arrived at a decision, they should say so.

The second proposal was that the courts should invariably aim at joint custody if need be.

Professor H. W. Jürgens says that after two years together couples still spend

prepared to visit marriage guidance councils, let alone act on the advice given.

One family court judge at Brühl said that every member of the bench who considered ordering forcible separation ought to have seen for himself what it was like in practice.

He should have been an eye-witness to a child being forcibly taken from its father or mother by the police. He would then probably consider every alternative first.

An evergreen at these gatherings is the crucial issue of whether children ought to be given a court hearing in, in this instance, custody cases.

Might a court appearance not make a lasting, detrimental impression on a child of, say, pre-school age?

Might juveniles not be capable of running psychological rings round judges or of playing off one parent against the other?

A working party on this issue agreed in Brühl that children under 14 ought in principle never to appear in court in most cases.

This was assuming that the parents were agreed on the facts of the case, the youth welfare departments approved and there was no indication that the child's interests might thereby be jeopardised.

In cases of wardship the court will invariably need at least to see the child to gain, for instance, some idea of whether and to what extent it might have been neglected.

Children of pre-school age often have to be questioned regardless, so judges ought to be trained in at least the basics of child psychology.

Most state justice departments are said not to have undertaken much in this direction.

Custody was dealt with at such length and in such detail this year that less attention was paid to other issues, such as pension rights and maintenance.

Maintenance was deliberately sidestepped because, as Bonn Justice Minister Hans Engelhard put it, the government is in the process of "beefing up" the provisions.

Only about 10 to 20 per cent of cases were reported to the police. In many cases a parent or guardian was involved, with the result that the child said nothing for fear or shame.

Above all, the child had no idea who it could turn to. Family circumstances were one contributory factor, violence in the media another.

The manufacturers and purveyors of video cassettes had a lot to answer for, and there was little the law could do to remedy matters.

By the time the authorities were called in the baby had gone down with the bath water and the harm had already been done.

Frau Donnepf said local authorities ought to hire lawyers to keep an eye on children's affairs. She would like to see video cassettes cleared by a panel before being released for sale or hire.

Many older couples who still have a great deal to say to each other show that this doesn't have to be the case. But it is usually the wife who takes the initiative.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 22 October 1983)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 October 1983)

But Bonn's proposals have yet to be submitted, so experienced with them could not be debated.

The congress had definite ideas, however, on the range of issues family courts ought to be entrusted with. It favoured a gradual extension of powers.

In the short term they should be entitled to rule on maintenance and on disputes concerning the right of access to information on a child's circumstances (a right enjoyed by the parent who is not awarded custody).

Such issues should later be joined by children's affairs and maintenance cases of the kind currently dealt with by general courts.

The congress also felt that in the long term family courts ought to be entrusted with all aspects of guardianship cases.

They might also be empowered to deal with cases in connection with engagement, marriage and marital property rights.

So the aim is clearly to look after the family from the cradle to the grave.

Rainer Klose
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 October 1983)

Minister wants censorship of video cassettes

Video cassettes should be censored, says the North Rhine-Westphalian Justice Minister, Inge Donnepf. Violence in the media was one reason for an increasing rate of child bashing.

Frau Donnepf said makers and distributors of video films had a lot to answer for but there was little the law could do.

Between 700 and 900 people a year were sentenced in North Rhine-Westphalia for child bashing. But the number of convictions was down.

Last year there were 71 convictions, of which 493 were in connection with sex offences.

There were 152 cases of grievous bodily harm and 29 of maltreatment of children entrusted to an adult's care.

Twelve people were sentenced in cases where children had died, including four of child murder. The figures were representative.

Frau Donnepf noted that police statistics did not reveal the exact number of juvenile victims. A single child was involved in only 515 cases.

In 123 cases two children were involved, in 61 between three and five children and in 11 more than six children. But she felt the true figure was much higher.

Only about 10 to 20 per cent of cases were reported to the police. In many cases a parent or guardian was involved, with the result that the child said nothing for fear or shame.

Above all, the child had no idea who it could turn to. Family circumstances were one contributory factor, violence in the media another.

The manufacturers and purveyors of video cassettes had a lot to answer for, and there was little the law could do to remedy matters.

By the time the authorities were called in the baby had gone down with the bath water and the harm had already been done.

Frau Donnepf said local authorities ought to hire lawyers to keep an eye on children's affairs. She would like to see video cassettes cleared by a panel before being released for sale or hire.

Many older couples who still have a great deal to say to each other show that this doesn't have to be the case. But it is usually the wife who takes the initiative.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 22 October 1983)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 October 1983)

Bitte einsenden an: DIE WELT, Axel Springer Verlag AG, DIE WELT am SONNTAG, Anzeigenabteilung, Postfach 30 58 30, D 2000 Hamburg 36.

Ich möchte in Deutschland eine Immobilien-/Kapital-Anzeige veröffentlichen. Bitte machen Sie mir ein Angebot für die Große Kombination!

I am interested in real estate/Investment advertising in Germany. Please make me a quotation for "The Great Combination".

Je voudrais publier en Allemagne une annonce immobilière/Capitales. Faites moi une proposition pour la "Grande Combinaison".

Estoy interesado en publicar en Alemania un anuncio sobre Inmobiliarias/Inversiones de capital. Sírvase remitirme información detallada sobre la Gran Combinación.

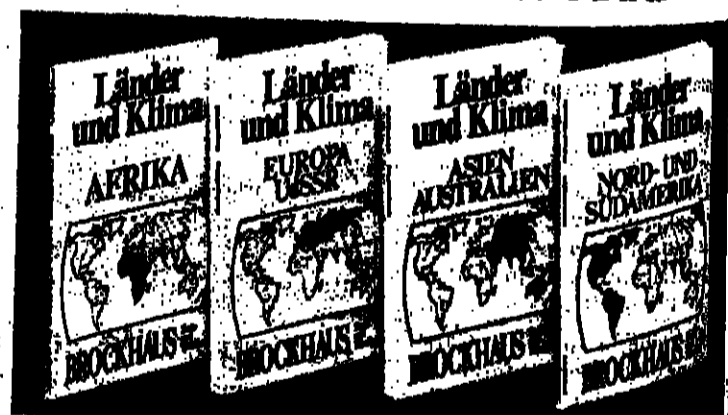
Desejo publicar um anúncio imobiliário/de capital na Alemanha. Solicito uma oferta para a Grande Combinação.

Desidero pubblicare in Germania una inserzione nel settore Immobili/Capitali. Gradirei ricevere un'offerta della "Grande Combinazione".

Name/Firma: _____
Name/Firm: _____
Nom/Maison: _____
Nombre/razón social: _____
Nome/Firma: _____
Nome/Ditta: _____

Anschrift: _____
Adresse: _____
Dirección: _____
Endereço: _____
Indirizzo: _____

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:
North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;
Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

Look it up in Brockhaus
F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1